

August 2, 1974

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—Extensions of Remarks

sympathy is reserved, not for those who turned their backs on this country and fled. Until our lasting obligation to the MIA's, POW's and their families is fulfilled, we cannot forgive.

Perhaps the best answer to amnesty can be found at Arlington National Cemetery on any Memorial Day. As young children play in the grass, their mothers kneel by gravesides and remember the father these children will never know. For them, the question of amnesty has only one answer. If we truly cherish the men who paid the ultimate price for their country, we cannot now welcome with open arms those who gave nothing. My flag hangs at half mast!

THE COSTLY GRAIN TRANSACTION

HON. LESTER L. WOLFF

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 2, 1974

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, chaired by Senator JACKSON, has just concluded its study and issued its report on United States-Russian grain transactions. The subcommittee's findings corroborate the GAO study done last year which labeled the Russian wheat deal the most irresponsible, mismanaged, and costly grain transaction in our history.

The subcommittee's findings also back up my belief that we must establish a mechanism to prevent in the future the kind of economic disaster that accompanied the Soviet wheat deal. Any massive or mismanaged export agreement can be catastrophic, both in terms of our own economy, and our ability to respond to hardship in other areas of the world. This is why I introduced H.R. 10844, the Export Priorities Act, to establish an orderly procedure for the allocation of our food supplies and to prevent future massive giveaways like the Russian wheat agreement. If Congress fails to mandate by law a monitoring and restraining of our food export program, we will continue to lack the assurance that another Soviet wheat deal cannot take place.

I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues a recent article that appeared in the Long Island Press which discusses the Soviet grain transaction and cites the subcommittee's report. I would also urge my colleagues to take a good look at the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee report.

The article follows:

[From the Long Island Press]

THE BITTER CHAFF OF THE WHEAT DEAL

Most Americans would agree that it is far better to do business with the Soviet Union than engage in economic, let alone military, brinkmanship.

However, that doesn't excuse the deal the White House engineered two years ago, in which we sold Russia 700 million bushels of wheat—25 percent of that year's crop.

The Russians and large American grain companies reaped a rich harvest in grain and profits, respectively, but the market price of grain skyrocketed here. Thanks to the resultant shortage. Moreover, the price the Soviets paid was so low that the transaction wound up on the red side of the U.S. taxpayers' ledger.

A Senate subcommittee concludes that the

deal was ineptly managed from the start. The subcommittee chairman, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., charged that the sale was born, nurtured, and consummated in a climate of secrecy and bureaucratic negligence.

The subcommittee calls this a sad illustration of how "in pursuit of a worthwhile goal, government programs and officials can go astray." It also shows that doing business with other countries is another function that has been usurped by the White House instead of being shared with a fully informed Congress. That, too, must stop.

WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL CALLS FOR NIXON IMPEACHMENT

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 2, 1974

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, the Madison Wisconsin State Journal, which is the largest daily newspaper published in my congressional district and which traditionally represents the viewpoint of the Republican Party, has editorially recommended, on August 2, 1974, the impeachment of Mr. Nixon. The editorial follows:

IMPEACH NIXON

The House of Representatives has no reasonable choice but to impeach President Nixon.

His guilt or innocence of the articles of impeachment alleging the obstruction of justice, abuse of power, and spurning House committee subpoenas, will be decided by the Senate.

In the Upper House the trial of the President would follow many of the procedures of a court trial for a criminal offense. Both the House, acting as the prosecutor, and the President, would be allowed to present witnesses and evidence. The President would be allowed counsel and the right to cross examine. The trial would be presided over by the Chief Justice of the United States.

Although many Americans have already declared the President guilty as charged, the presumption of innocence has the same weight when the President is involved as when any other citizen is involved.

The immediate question, however, is impeachment, whether the President should be put to trial.

The alternatives are unthinkable.

If the President is not impeached, future presidents would, in effect, be given blanket immunity to use the same methods to punish political enemies and impede justice that Nixon is accused of using.

The renowned historian, Arthur Schlesinger Jr. write recently:

"If it declines to impeach Mr. Nixon, Congress will instruct all his successors that nothing he has done constitutes an impeachable offense and that, if future presidents are prepared to run the political risk, they are constitutionally entitled to do the same things themselves."

"They will be free not to execute the laws faithfully; not to be responsible for the criminal acts of their closest associates; not to be limited in any deed they wish to commit in the name of national security; not to be restrained in any order, however improper they wish to issue to government agencies; and not to be worried hereafter by any prospect of impeachment."

"What is at stake, in short, is the theory in Senator Ervin's phrase of 'the constitutional omnipotence of the President.' There is no worse heresy," wrote the great historian

Lord Acton, 'than that the office sanctifies the holder of it.' Congress has it within its power in the next three months to vote that heresy down or to vote it up."

It is not just President Nixon and the current generation of Americans who are involved, but the future course of this republic for generations to come.

MOCK CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS ON ISSUES IN GUIDANCE AND COUNSELING

HON. MARVIN L. ESCH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, August 2, 1974

Mr. ESCH. Mr. Speaker, on April 11, 1974, I was privileged to be present as a theme session panelist at the annual convention of the American Personnel & Guidance Association in New Orleans. This program offered an unusual, and I believe innovative educational experience, to the 9,000 guidance, Counseling Education, State University counseling, and student personnel workers assembled for this convention—a mock congressional hearing. Sharing the panel with me was my distinguished colleague, Mr. WILLIAM LEHMAN, of Florida, and the panel's chairman, the distinguished senior Senator from West Virginia, Mr. JENNINGS RANDOLPH.

In a 3-hour format, five witnesses from APCA—Mrs. Thelma T. Daley, chairman, guidance department, Overlea Senior High School, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Norman C. Gysbers, associate professor of education, University of Missouri, Columbia; Dr. Marceline E. Jaques, professor and director, rehabilitation counseling program, Department of New York at Buffalo; Mr. Charles E. Odell, consultant on manpower services, Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.; and Dr. Allan W. Purdy, director, student financial aid services, University of Missouri—presented testimony before our panel. They outlined the major legislative concerns of their profession within the guidance and counseling subdisciplines of elementary and secondary guidance, career guidance, rehabilitation counseling, employment counseling, and higher education and financial aid. The panelists questioned each witness about their testimony and the program concluded with audience participation from the 2,000 assembled conventioners in attendance.

I particularly commend to your attention, Mr. Speaker, the full statements of each witness contained in the document "Issues in Guidance and Counseling," available from the American Personnel & Guidance Association. From the positive feedback I have received, I unhesitatingly recommend this type program as an example of an outstanding means of educating the citizenry in the intricacies of the hearing and legislative processes. APCA members, their headquarters staff, board of directors, and government relations committee should be proud of their fine efforts in this endeavor.

Leg. file

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CIA INTERFERENCE IN THE FORMATION OF FOREIGN POLICY

HON. MICHAEL HARRINGTON

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1974

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Speaker, it was reported in the New York Times, Friday that the CIA has been instructed by top officials of the Nixon administration not to interfere in the internal affairs of Greece nor to play favorites among Greek politicians.

While I applaud the decision to stop CIA intervention into Greek internal affairs, this disclosure is one more piece of evidence that keeps mounting and mounting that the CIA has been and is unlawfully intervening in the internal affairs of countries around the world. Hopefully, it will not be necessary to wait for any more disclosures of CIA indiscretions before Congress will act to limit CIA intervention in the formation of this country's foreign policy.

The text of the New York Times article follows:

UNITED STATES SAID TO ORDER CIA TO CURTAIL ROLE IN GREECE

(By David Binder)

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The Central Intelligence Agency has reportedly been instructed by top officials of the Nixon Administration not to interfere in the internal affairs of Greece nor to play favorites among Greek politicians.

These orders, according to well-placed officials, reflect the current thinking of Secretary of State Kissinger and of the Director of Central Intelligence, William E. Colby—that Americans should keep out of the politics of other countries as much as possible. The C.I.A. is said to have been deeply involved in Greek politics for 25 years.

Until the last few weeks of the Athens military junta, according to high American officials and to Greek sources, American operatives remained quite close to the men in power in Greece.

A United States specialist on Greece said that the C.I.A. continued to maintain about 60 full-time operatives in Greece and that some had been there 15 years or longer.

The agency, the specialist said, had close contact not only with George Papadopoulos, the Greek colonel who led the 1967 coup, but also with his successor, Brig. Gen. Demetrios Ioannides.

Mr. Papadopoulos, who was deposed last November, was among many Greek political and military figures who received personal subsidies over many years from the intelligence agency, two United States officials said. Another source said Mr. Papadopoulos had received money from the agency since 1952. The C.I.A. stopped its subsidies for Greek political figures about two years ago, a high American official said.

The operative closest to General Ioannides was said to have been Peter Koromilas, a Greek-American who also went by the name of Korom. An American official said Mr. Koromilas had been sent to Athens to confer with General Ioannides shortly before the July 15 coup in Cyprus, which was headed by Greek officers.

"PAPADOPOULOS IS MY BOY"

James M. Potts, the agency's station chief in Athens from 1968 to 1972, was described as having been on close terms throughout his stay there with Mr. Papadopoulos.

Mr. Potts was listed as a political officer in the American Embassy. He served earlier in Athens from 1960 to 1964 as deputy station chief of the intelligence agency.

A State Department official said that when Mr. Potts left Athens in August, 1972, his farewell party was attended by virtually every member of the military junta. The American Ambassador, Henry J. Tasso, seeing who was present, turned and walked out, the source said, after which he sent a cablegram to Washington protesting Mr. Potts's action.

Mr. Tasso had adopted a chilly attitude toward the Athens junta and was appalled that the C.I.A. station chief would give a party that contradicted the position the American Ambassador had taken.

State Department officials who have served in Greece commented in background interviews on what they described as a negative role played in the past by the Central Intelligence Agency in Greek affairs.

One of them mentioned John M. Maury, the agency's station chief in Athens from 1962 to 1968.

"Maury worked on behalf of the palace in 1965," the official said.

"He helped King Constantine buy Center Union Deputies so that the George Papandreu Government was toppled."

Mr. Maury, 61, left the agency somewhat more than a year ago and is now Assistant Secretary of Defense for Congressional Relations.

Although generally leaning to Greek conservative politicians, the agency flirted briefly with the variant in Greek politics offered by George Papandreu and his Harvard-educated son, Andreas, in the early nineteen-sixties, a former Greek official said.

"In the beginning, say about 1962 or '63, the C.I.A. used Andreas as an agent, as a resource and supported him," the Greek said. "His buddy was Campbell," he added, referring to Laughlin A. Campbell, the C.I.A. station chief from 1959 to 1962.

AGENT REASSIGNED AFTER PROTEST

In his 1970 book, "Democracy at Gunpoint," Andreas Papandreu describes a scene in 1961 in which he had an altercation with Mr. Campbell.

Now retired and living in Washington, Mr. Campbell declined to talk with a reporter about his Greek service.

A knowledgeable Greek said that Stavris Milton, an operative who objected to the "cozy" relationship between the agency and the junta leaders over the last seven years, was moved out of Greece and sent to Iran and later to the Far East.

Mr. Milton was described as one of numerous Greek-Americans recruited by the agency in the early days of its operations in Greece. Another was said to be Thomas H. Karamessinas, a 57-year-old New Yorker who served in Athens from 1947 to 1948, during the Greek struggle against Communist insurgents, then again as station chief from 1951 to 1953.

Mr. Karamessinas rose to be head of the agency's clandestine services before his retirement, recently.

The Central Intelligence Agency also used enterprises of Thomas A. Pappas, the 73-year-old Greek-American industrialist, as a cover for its operations in Greece, according to the Greek source.

A spokesman at the headquarters of the agency, in Langley, Va., said he had no general comment on the allegations. He did say, however, that C.I.A. agents follow orders approved at the highest level in Washington.

IN MEMORY OF JACKSON B. CHASE

HON. JOHN Y. McCOLLISTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1974

Mr. McCOLLISTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to remember, along with other Members

of the House of Representatives, one of our former colleagues, Jackson B. Chase. A Nebraska Congressman from 1955 to 1957, Mr. Chase exemplified the dedicated leadership we all strive to achieve in public office.

Although born in Nebraska, he spent his early life in California and Illinois. He attended the University of Nebraska and graduated from the University of Michigan Law School in 1913. He began practicing law in Chicago, joined the Army during World War I, and then returned to Nebraska.

Public service started there when he became assistant attorney general for 2 years, 1911-22. Mr. Chase practiced law in Omaha from 1923 to 1942, when he once again interrupted his career to serve as a major in the Judge Advocate General's Department during World War II.

He was legal adviser to the Omaha Welfare Board in 1930-31 and a member of the State legislature in 1933-34. Mr. Chase served as chairman of the Nebraska Liquor Control Commission in 1945-43. In 1946 he was appointed judge of the Fourth Judicial District Court of Nebraska, was elected to the post in 1948 and again in 1952 and served until his resignation in 1954 to run for Congress. He was not a candidate for re-nomination in 1956, but did run again for the judicial post and held the position until 1961.

Throughout his career, Mr. Chase demonstrated a true concern, not only for the function of government, but for the people it represents. I know my colleagues join me in honoring the memory of this hard-working man, who served his State so well.

ANN DULYE CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF NEW YORK PRESS ASSOCIATION

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 2, 1974

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, one of my distinguished constituents, Mrs. Raymond Dulye of Walden, N.Y., has been accorded the honor of being chosen as the first woman president in the history of the New York Press Association.

Ann Dulye is vice president of the Walden Printing Co., and along with her husband, Ray, publishes the award-winning Walden Citizen Herald and the Stewart Citizen in Newburgh, N.Y.

Raymond Dulye served as president of the State association in 1963, and together they are the first husband-and-wife team to hold the office.

The Dulyes, who have been active in their community affairs, have been prominently active in the affairs of the New York State Press Association for many years.

Mrs. Dulye began her newspaper career on the editorial staff of the Middletown Times Herald, in my hometown, Middletown, N.Y. In 1962, the Dulyes acquired the Walden Citizen Herald, and in the years since they have seen this one weekly newspaper grow, under their